

THE N. O. & G. N. RAILROAD.
The correspondence of Gen. Beauregard on the subject of this Road, published in another column, will be read with interest. It will be seen that its managers are fully alive to the responsibilities of their position, not only in the matter of satisfactorily arranging its indebtedness but in resuming the work of its extension at the earliest practicable moment.

A Landlubber's Affairs.

The Legislature has come out at the small end of the horn in the proposition to remove Judge Shackelford for ordering the release of E. M. Yerger. The Rads started out with flying colors and by sweeping majorities passed resolutions with that intent. The sages, however, soon discovered that they had committed themselves to an indecent and creditable proposition, and realizing a sense of their condition, repeated at leisure, and acted upon the maxim that discretion is the better part of valor. Their Committee have in the progress of their researches discovered that Judge Shackelford is not in office at all, and was not when the writ was granted! Is it not strange that this idea did not penetrate their minds when the resolution was pending? This is certain, however: whether the Judge was in office or not, the prisoner was restored to his liberty by his mandate, and it is not in the power of all the disconsolate Rads in the Legislature to take it from him.

How They Manage.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard in describing the management of the carpet-bag authorities in that State, explains how the Board of Education undertook to sell the "Swamp Lands" of the State to a carpet-bagger by the name of Bibbes, for the trifling sum of fifty thousand dollars. It was ascertained that Bibbes, before he had paid a dollar towards the purchase, resold to capitalists at a profit of some one hundred thousand dollars. This being objected to by some parties, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the same Board of Education to sell the swamp lands in the counties of Washington, Tyrell, and Hyde, for a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars to actual settlers. The members of the Legislature had hardly got home before Governor Holden called the Board of Education, or a part of them, together, and sold these lands to this same carpet-bagger Bibbes and Samuel T. Carrow, a native of the State, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars on a credit of from one to five years. The quantity of land thus disposed of amounts to about four hundred thousand acres. The Sentinel learns that the purchasers propose to sell it at five dollars per acre. Put the land at the low price of one dollar per acre, and it is worth to the State and her educational interests from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars, and yet it is sold by Governor Holden for fifty thousand dollars. And not a dollar of that trifling price is paid, and no security taken. No one believes that the State will ever receive one cent for the lands sold. The whole amount will be pouched by Holden and his associate Bibbes and others.

That this was a vile proceeding is unquestionable; but that in the form of appropriating the public money it was more corrupting than the Secret Service Fund voted by the Mississippi Legislature on the recommendation of the Governor, none will deny.

No wonder the heads that wear the crowns of the carpet-bag governments are uneasy.

A Sinner.
The Mongrels are kicking up their heels all over the country, because a *male* man occupies the chair in the Senate of the United States, in which Jefferson Davis once sat. Now, we suppose the fools who are shouting over this most wonderful result of the revolution in society, and we may add, revolution in intellect and respectability, think that the picture is a sublime one; we have no doubt they do; it just suits their ideas of mental and moral sublimity.—*Day Book.*

Probably Radical malignity has not enjoyed so great a triumph after all, if the facts were properly stated. It has been stated that the chair itself which Mr. Davis occupied, was destroyed in a fit of passion by some Massachusetts soldiers soon after the commencement of the war. Hence it cannot be occupied by the mulatto "Senator" from Mississippi, as has been said. Nor can it be possible that he fills the vacancy created by Mr. Davis, in the regular order of succession from his first election, as will appear by the following statement:

DAVIS' TERM. BROWN'S TERM.
4th March, 1857. 4th March, 1855.
" " 1863. " " 1861.
" " 1869. " " 1867.
" " 1875. " " 1873.

But Revels' term expires in 1871. Therefore he does not fill Mr. Davis' place because his term commencing in '69 would not expire until '75. Nor does he fill Gov. Brown's place whose term commencing in '67 would not expire until '73. Whose successor is he then? Or is he a Senator at all? Probably he is only a myth.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that when a wife goes into business without her husband's consent, he is not responsible for her debts.

It is remarked that in the recent election of member of Congress in the Third Kentucky District, all the negroes at Rockfield precinct, numbering fifty, voted the Democratic ticket.

The tongue of rumor is busy with its recital of the proceedings of "a caucus" at the "Executive Mansion" to which the negroes of the Menagerie were invited, and from which the carpet-baggers were excluded. The ubiquitous reporter of THE CLARION will probably furnish a sketch of the proceedings, if the Pilot does not.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the salary of the Attorney General of that State, is one thousand dollars and some inconsiderable fees.

Constitutional Provisions in relation to the Holding Elections and Sitting Offices.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature, is the passage of a law providing for the election of officers by the qualified electors in all cases in which they are permitted by the constitution to elect.

QUALIFIED VOTERS.

The Constitution provides that "all inhabitants of the State, except idiots, "insane persons, and Indians not taxed, citizens of the United States, or "naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who have resided in the State six months and in the county one month preceding the day of election, at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered, and who are not "disqualified by reason of crime, are declared to be qualified voters." The constitution further declares that "the Legislature shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election," and that persons registering shall be required to take no other oath but that they have resided in the State and county for the time prescribed in the Constitution, and "will faithfully support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Mississippi."

By these provisions, it will be seen that no person is prohibited from voting for political causes, as in the elections preliminary to the adoption of the present constitution. The number who will be admitted to the polls in future elections, that have been heretofore disfranchised, is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand.

HOLDING OFFICE.

Every qualified voter is eligible to office who is not embraced in the 14th Amendment which declares "that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, in the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability."

This clause will debar from office the large number who were previously denied the right to vote. But when it is remembered that there are tens of thousands of patriotic, competent and trustworthy men who have been true to the State and to the people in all the vicissitudes through which they have passed—and among the number, the gallant and tried spirits who grew to men's estate during the war and after its close, and are now capable of bearing their share of the responsibilities of the government—the operation of the proscriptive clause, will not be seriously felt.

ENUMERATION OF VOTERS.

By sec. 33, of art. 4, the Legislature is required to provide for the enumeration of the whole number of inhabitants and of the qualified electors of the State once in every ten years; and the first enumeration shall be ordered at the first meeting of the Legislature under the new Constitution. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. Sections 34 and 35, of Art. 4, requires that Representatives and Senators shall "at the several periods of making such enumeration," be apportioned among the several counties, or districts, according to the number of qualified electors in each. It will therefore devolve upon this Legislature to provide for the election of members to the next by an apportionment which will give to each county or district the number of members to which the number of its voters may entitle it. The whole number of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred and twenty; and of Senators, there shall never be less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the number of Representatives.

The next Legislature will be chosen under this new apportionment, and it is a reasonable estimate that if the provision of the Constitution is executed honestly, it will materially change the political complexion of that body which was chosen upon a basis of representation framed by the black-and-tan Convention solely to throw the Legislature into the hands of the Radicals, and to the aid of this dishonorable gerrymander was brought all the resources of violence and corruption by the military commander who was a candidate for an office to be filled by the Legislature.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Constitution provides that the Clerks of the Chancery and Circuit Courts—the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties—District Attorneys—Justices of the Peace and Constables—Sheriffs, and indeed all other county, township and precinct officers—shall be elected by the qualified voters. It also authorizes the Legislature to provide for the election of County School Superintendents by the people of the several counties—a provision which ought by no means to be disregarded.

Sec. 6, of art. 12, provides that the present incumbents of all county, township and district officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected. As these incumbents were not elected by the people, but were appointed by military power, without their consent, in a manner repugnant to free government, and besides are personally objectionable to the people, it is proper, in order to restore confidence and remove dissatisfaction, that elections should be held at the earliest practicable period.

AN ELECTION LAW.

To carry into effect these constitutional provisions a law should be passed which will secure a fair registration; and provide against dishonesty in the management of the election. To this end, in imitation of the example of other States, and especially the recent action of the Legislatures of Ohio and New York, care should be taken to secure to each of the political parties representation in the Board of Managers.

GRAVE MATTER.

A Senator charges that to influence his official action, he is approached with a proposition to enter into "a dishonorable and iniquitous contract."

The debate in the Senate on the bill to increase the compensation of the State printer, and on the special message of the Governor reminding the Legislature that it has not complied with the law as previously expounded by him, will attract attention. A Senator (Mr. Gibbs) significantly refers "to the attitude of certain Senators" in reference to the said bill increasing the pay of the printer, and though he disclaims a charge of corruption against any Senator, he leaves a doubt in the mind as to the meaning really intended by his language, and creates a suspicion that there is "something rotten in Denmark."

His speech, however, contains another charge which is too emphatically made to admit of misconception. This charge is that the Private Secretary of the Governor writing from the "Executive Office," invited him to meet him (the Secretary) at the "Executive Mansion," and that in compliance with his invitation he did attend; that then and there the revelation was made to him, by the said Secretary, who was presumed to be in the Governor's confidence that the present "printing arrangement, would be broken up," and that "propositions were made" to him (the said Senator Gibbs) that if he "would fall in with certain arrangements in the matter of printing," he "should have a 'personal interest' in the same. Regarding it as 'a proposition' to become a party to what he terms 'a dishonorable and iniquitous contract,' the said Senator brings it before the Senate and openly proclaims that he 'rejects it with scorn and indignation.' In proof of his charge, he appends the note of the Private Secretary appointing the meeting. The note is silent as to the object of the interview; and the public knows what occurred only from the statement of Gibbs. They will await with anxiety the reply of the Private Secretary.

In connection with other facts throwing light on the transaction the message of the Governor appeared, confirming the information as to the "breaking up" of the "printing arrangement."

Nothing short of a prompt and thorough investigation of this dark and mysterious affair will satisfy the public and answer the requirements of justice. The parties implicated cannot permit the matter to rest where it stands. And above all, the honor and dignity of the Senate require the appointment of a Committee to examine into the transaction and to make a revelation of all the facts, fixing censure where it belongs.

"Proficiency and Corruption" of Radical Officials—Testimony of a Republican Senator.

ALL THE CLARION has published about the rottenness and decay of the reconstructed State governments, or rather of the administrations which are executing them, and of the detestation in which those administrations are held by the more respectable and intelligent portion of the people, and the cause of the resentments which are occasionally displayed towards them—is fully sustained by Mr. Schurz, a leading Republican U. S. Senator from Missouri, in an able speech against the Georgia outrage. To use his own expressive language, Senator Morgan and other Radicals who lay down the law for that party, had, for the most vindictive of purposes, "unrolled a 'bloody and bloody tableau of horrors' in the South." It was shown by Mr. Schurz that these pictures were to a great extent imaginary, and designed for political effect. But assuming that there was disquiet in the Southern mind which, at periods, was displayed by violent acts, he attributed it to the cause which has been frequently pointed out in these columns—the unscrupulous and despicable character and outrageous acts of the men who have been put in power, and kept in power, by military usurpation. Here is what the Missouri Republican leader even from his own political standpoint, has been frank enough to declare. We copy from his speech as published in the Globe of the 21st:

It is well known and cannot be denied that during the confusion of the reconstruction period men have risen in some of the late Rebel States into prominence and office utterly unfit for responsible position, and that things have been done under their leadership which would have brought disgrace and destruction upon any party in any State ever so free from rebel spirits and from all such outrageous actions. Sir, I say this with fearless frankness; I say this as an honest man; I say it as an earnest Republican. Our strength is in the conscience of the people, and we shall outrage that conscience if we attempt to cover *proficiency and corruption* with the shield of partisanship. We owe it to our country and to the people neither be deaf to the just complaints of our opponents nor be blind to the shortcomings of our friends. We should uncover them in order to correct them.

I repeat, that while in some of the Southern States the leaders of the Republican party are such as to gratify our pride, in other things have been managed in a manner so scandalous as to justify me in saying that the Republican party there and the loyal people have some of their worst and most dangerous enemies in their own ranks. Into those States you may send ever so many soldiers, and you may put ever so many districts under martial law, and yet the Republican party will not become fairly grounded there until it delivers itself of its corrupt elements; for in order to secure the adhesion of the masses you must first command the respect and confidence of the people. If the loyal men of the South desire the Republican party to strike a firm root in their soil, they must see to it that only their very best men are raised to places of influence, power, and responsibility. They must learn to estimate at their true value those who disguise with vociferous, extravagant, vindictive demonstrations of radicalism their unscrupulous propensity to place their individual advantage over the common good. In one word, they must show that they are able and determined to give good and honest governments to those States. What I say may have a harsh sound; but I repeat, I entertain a strong liking for the truth; for I know the bold recognition of the truth is the strength of a good cause.

Bigger woman—Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving!

Genl.—Can't stop; it's a hurry, I've got to make a speech at the Society for the relief of the destitute.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected a female suffrage amendment to the State Constitution by a vote of 98 to 133.

Mrs. Revels at Grant's Table.

A Scene at the White House—A Guinea Gobbler at a State Dinner.

From the Eastern Argus.
Mrs. Senator Revels, the wife of the distinguished man and brother, who sits in the seat of Jefferson Davis in the Upper House at Washington, arrived in this city on Thursday last, the 17th instant, and was entertained the next day at a State dinner by General Grant, General Butler, General Schenck, General Garfield, and other military imbeciles of note, accompanied by their wives and daughters were among the company. Mrs. Revels passed from the drawing room to the dining room on the arm of Senator Sumner, and occupied a seat at the table between that gentleman and the President. Her conversation charmed the company even more than her appearance, although the refined and instinctive taste in dress in which the ladies of Guinea are distinguished was sweetly apparent in the decoration of her person.

COMMENTS.

This is the example set by the head of the Radical party who is President of the United States. After his practical illustration of the Social Equality doctrine, who will say that the principles avowed by Gray, Stringer and other negro members of the Legislature, together with divers and sundry carpet-baggers, and proposed to be engrafted in the laws of the State, are not in accord with the principles and practices of the authorized exponents of Radical doctrine? The idea of ignoring the inexorable laws of nature in the conventionalities of life and the regulations of society, and thus producing anarchy, confusion, corruption, rottenness, and degeneracy in consequence of their violation, is the favorite hobby of the progressive Radicals and of the men who lay down the laws of that party; and the attempt of the home Rads who are ashamed of their party, to make it "respectable" by disavowing the correctness of its faith, is simply ridiculous. The man who joins the Radical party whether to obtain office or from honorable motives, does not commit himself to the principle of equality before the law and the right of all men who are taxed to have a voice in the government, but to the Black Republican plan of ignoring natural distinctions and establishing Social Equality as the Higher Law. Gray, Stringer & Co., are Simon Pure Radicals and the men who have been foisted into office by the votes of negroes will have to come up to their standard sooner or later, or they will go down.

Has it not occurred to some of the "faithful commons" while the Governor is giving them "information" that even he does not know it all? For instance, in his special message in which he chides the Legislature for its blunder in the matter of the State Printer, he assumes that Shannon & Co., or their representatives, would be the lawful Printer provided they had not forfeited their rights by failure "to discharge the duties of the office." We have shown that this failure was not their fault, but was in consequence of the wrongful act of the Legislature and heads of departments, including the Governor. But erroneously assuming the office to be "vacant," he declares his purpose if by Executive appointment, Where does he get his power of appointing? Not in the Constitution. He cannot refer to a clause of that instrument which gives him the power. But he can find a provision declaring that laws now in force shall continue in operation until they are altered or repealed by the Legislature; and if he will look to Art. 87 of Sec. 7, Revised Code, he will discover that by a law which was passed when he himself was a member of the Legislature, it is provided that if the State Printer shall fail to perform the duties required of him in the manner prescribed by law, the Secretary of State with the approval of the Governor shall contract with some other person to perform the work. If it was true (though it was not) that the representatives of Shannon & Co. had been delinquent, here was the remedy prescribed by a law which is made operative by the new Constitution, and of the existence of which he manifests profound ignorance in the very message in which he takes the Legislature to task for their stupid blundering.

Judicial Appearances.

The Judicial bills are passed and there is nothing now in the way of the solution of the problem, in which the people are vitally concerned, who are to receive the appointments—mere scoundrels and carpet-bag adventures without qualification, or gentlemen who are really "learned in the law and whose society will not presume to ignore." That the Executive will have no difficulty in finding applicants for the positions, is evident from the number of creatures who are swarming and buzzing like insects around him. He has it in his power by going outside of this rabble to perform a great thing for the State. By disregarding more partisan considerations and selecting men of judicial experience, learning and elevated character he may not engraft the vile party of which Grant, Butler the Spoon Thief, and Beas Summer the vindictive Fanatic, are exponents, and which good men North and South are shunning as a pestilence, but he will secure to the people what is really a blessing, a sound and enlightened Judiciary. A step like this, will do more in the interest of peace, and in checking "turbulence," and preventing disorder, than all the "Secret Service Funds" and "loyal militias" that can be placed at his disposal.

DOING WELL.

The Conservative members of the Legislature are doing the very best that men are capable of doing for the State in the adverse circumstances surrounding them. The people may rest assured that they will bring whatever of good they are able out of this evil of a Radical Administration with which they are cursed.

If people think that "agitation" has ceased with the adoption of the 15th Amendment, they are greatly mistaken. Sumner has discovered another occasion of reviving the everlasting "nigger" question in the naturalization laws, from which he proposes to strike the word white out, at the instance of the "National Executive Committee of Colored People."

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The State Printing Mess.

The message of the Governor on this subject, together with the proceedings in the Senate on Wednesday, will be found in another column. It appears that the information communicated to the Legislature in the Governor's message of March 20th that the election of the proprietors of the Pilot was illegal and therefore void and instructing that body to hold another election, has been entirely disregarded. The parties claiming to have been elected, have, with singular inconsistency, assumed to do the duties of the office and receive the benefits, but have not given the bond required by law.

The Governor now declares the office vacant, and informs the Legislature that if it do not at once proceed to elect a Printer, he will fill the alleged vacancy by executive appointment. He declares, however, that under the law Shannon & Co., or their representatives, are the incumbents: or would be, if they had not failed "to assume since the incoming of the present administration to discharge 'the duties of the office.'" The letter which the successors of Shannon & Co. have addressed to the Governor, herewith appended, will disabuse his mind of this impression and show that his information is incorrect. They have in good faith held themselves ready to perform the obligations set forth in the bond executed to the State by complying with all the requisitions of the law, and if they have not executed the printing it is for the reason that it has been illegally withheld from them not only by the Legislature but by the Governor himself who by the law of their appointment is required to execute the printing of his department through them.

Article 28, Revised Code, page 28, declares that, if the "State Printer shall fail to perform the services and duties required of him, in the manner prescribed by law, the Secretary of State, 'with the approval of the Governor shall contract with some other suitable person to perform the work, &c.'" Now if we have "failed" to do the work why has not this provision been carried out? But have we "failed"? Assuredly not except in consequence of the "failure" of the Governor and his Legislature to do what he himself admits the law requires at their hands. He ought to have known "officially" and unofficially, that we have held ourselves ready to do what was required of us, and if he has not known the fact, it is because he has endeavored not to know it. Hereafter he is in possession of it, "officially," and we will see if he continues to blunder on in violation of the law as he himself defines it.

JACKSON, April 28th, 1870.

Hon. J. L. ALCOCK, Governor:
Sir: In your message to the Legislature on the 27th, in reference to the office of Public Printer, you remark that Shannon & Co. were the Public Printers "elected in 1869." That party or its representatives have never, so far as I am aware, officially assumed since the incoming of the present Administration to discharge the duties of the office. I am bound therefore to hold the office "vacant."

We beg to be excused for making the following statement, that our position may properly appear of record, and be understood by the public. The undersigned being the purchasers of the printing establishment and all the material connected with the same, and a list of good will and emoluments arising from the public printing, formerly owned by Shannon & Co., and which they have continued to keep a printing office supplied with all the necessary outfit for performing all the duties of the office of Public Printer, and have held themselves in readiness at all times to comply with the conditions of the bond executed by them to Shannon & Co. They aver that they are still ready and willing to comply with the same, and being a law which was passed when they were a member of the Legislature, they would protect them from the penalty of said bond.

Accordingly, as early as 24 August, 1869, observing that advertisements for the sale of land forfeited for taxes, were being made by Hon. J. L. Alcock, then a member of the House of Representatives, in the Pilot, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, and as the publication of such notices was a part of the duty imposed by law upon the Public Printer, the undersigned desired of said Alcock to furnish them a list of said lands in order that they might insert the same in the Pilot, a newspaper then published in the city of Jackson, and which was then owned and published by Shannon & Co. They were supplied with a list of said lands, and a supply of capital type, paper and labor to enable them to execute the printing required by law of the Public Printer.

We protested against the giving of that, and any and all other printing required by law to be executed by the Public Printer, to the Pilot Office—as a violation of law, and an invasion of the rights of the Public Printer, and the demand was met by a verbal refusal. On the same day, we renewed the demand, in more formal response to an appeal from the undersigned, and concluded the same as follows: "A written answer is requested; as, in the event you refuse to comply with the law, we desire to institute further proceedings." To that second demand, we received a written answer, in which, after saying that on the 20th April, 1869, he was directed by Gov. Ames to give the State printing to Shannon & Co., and that he would continue to obey said instructions until otherwise instructed by him.

The correspondence will be found on file in the Auditor's Office. We state and repeat in a letter addressed to the undersigned, as late as April 25th, 1870, by the Secretary of the State, that Shannon & Co. were the proprietors of the Pilot, and as the publication of the laws for publication in the Pilot, we were informed that it could not be granted, and that the undersigned should interfere with the duty and privileges of the public printer—referring to the publication of the laws for publication in the Pilot, as a violation of law, and as an invasion of the rights of the Governor, are not the lawful Printers. If the public printing connected with the Department of the Governor, and the other State Offices, had been, without the knowledge or consent of the undersigned, given to Shannon & Co., the undersigned were abundantly able, ready and willing to execute the same in accordance with the law, and the conditions of the bond of said Shannon & Co. no fault can be imputed to us, or to Shannon & Co., nor can it be said with justice or propriety that the office of Public Printer is vacant in fact, because Shannon & Co. or we, as their representatives, have neglected to discharge the duties of the office.

We repeat that at all times, both before and since the incoming of the present Administration, we have held ourselves ready and willing, and are now, to discharge the duties of said office, until the successor of said Shannon & Co. is elected and qualified, and that it is no fault of ours, but the heads of departments who have charged the undersigned with the duty to be published by the Public Printer, that the same has not been executed by us.

POWER & BARKSDALE.

We call special attention to the adjourned meeting of mechanics and citizens generally, to be held at the City Hall, to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock. The meeting of last Saturday night was a decided success. The movement points to public enterprises of the greatest importance to our city. Now that an interest has been excited, it should not be suffered to abate. Let us have a rousing meeting to-morrow night. We hope to see a full representation of all occupations.

The money question.—Is the money laid out by young ladies in trailing expense miserably spent?

"A Tableau of Horrors."

The very mail which contained the bloody manifestos of Morton, Drake and other leading Radicals foreshadowing the scheme of the dominant party in violation of all their pledges to establish a federal military police in the reconstruction States, were lawless (or to borrow the language of Gov. Alcorn) "turbulent"—brought Western exchanges from which we have gathered the following items of murder, in the "loyal" States, constituting in the expressive language of a Republican Senator, what may be truly termed, a "tableau of horrors":

LA SALLE, ILL., April 15.—Last Saturday evening Joseph Ramsey, a former resident between Granville and Hennepin, who had been arrested and was on his way to the Hannibal jail was taken out of the hands of the officers by a vigilance committee and hanged.

ODIN, ILL., April 21.—Last night a vigilance committee forced the Marion County jail, at Salem, Ill., and took out and hanged a notorious desperado named Hank Leonard, alias Boggs, who was awaiting trial for the robbery of an old and respected farmer near Odin.

DENVER, COLO., April 21.—At Los Vegas, N. M., on the 19th inst., two Mexicans were arrested for stealing groceries, etc., and brought to town the same day. Irons were put on them and they were lodged in jail. Yesterday morning they were found hanging to a beam in the jail yard. They had been taken out of the jail during the night by parties unknown, the men wearing masks.

THE CORONER'S JURY, summoned by Esquire Breuster to examine the case, returned a verdict that deceased, a notorious desperado named Hank Leonard, alias Boggs, who was awaiting trial for the robbery of an old and respected farmer near Odin.

WHITEHALL, TLL., April 18, 1870.

THE VICTIM.
Avery Ballard—a brief account of whose murder was telegraphed up on Saturday—was a farmer over seventy years of age, but hale and hearty. He quit farming some time ago, and purchased property adjoining the western limits of the corporation. He has a large number of children and grandchildren residing in this vicinity, and was respected by all as an honest, straightforward man, harmless, inoffensive, and as far as known was without an enemy in the world. In his case there appears to be a total absence of any motive which could influence a rational man to seek his life.

These things are reported as having occurred in the "loyal" States, as matters of course. They are not even commented upon by the local papers. But suppose the scene had been changed to Mississippi where life, under strong provocation and in the heat of passion has occasionally been taken, what a howl would have gone up from the lips of the "annointed!" How Morton would have spread himself in the U. S. Senate! How Drake would have called for a United States police, and supplementary reconstruction bills! How "loyal" Governors would have recommended the immediate organization of the militia and above all of "Secret Service Funds" to preserve the peace and "enforce the criminal laws!" Of such is Radical hypocrisy.

It is understood that Governor Alcorn's message in reference to the election of State Printer was aimed especially at the Pilot concern, and that he makes no secret of his opposition to it. We are not advised of the cause of his hostility. It certainly has been tuned to sing his praises in the most charming notes of which it is capable, since the election; and during the canvass it was as unscrupulously energetic as a Radical organ could well be in promoting Radicalism.

Besides, it was the anointed of Ames who fed it constantly with the public paper. As a recognition of its services in an infamous cause, the mongrels in the Legislature in spite of the energetic opposition of the Conservatives, elected it to do the State Printing. And not content with the present prices, they were in the act of passing a bill which, we understand, would have immensely increased the expense to the State, when, alas, here came this executive missile, scattering its anticipations to the wind. For a time, as the "organ," it lived in clover—but just long enough to make a miserable life before going out of the world, and to prepare itself for the epitaph:

"If I have so soon been done for, What was I begun for?"

At least, so we read the signs. But we may read them amiss after all. We can only say that in this squabble between the Pilot and the Executive favorite, whoever he may be, we don't care a straw who bears off the spoils.

"LOYAL SOUTHERNERS."

We are gratified to see that two attempts have recently failed in Congress to commit that body to the scheme of paying a class of negro known as "Loyal Southerners" for damages alleged to have been sustained by them during the war. These claims have been for the most part trumped up and are dishonorably proffered by unscrupulous agents. During the war there were a class of scoundrels who sang good Lord, good Devil as either side happened to be in the ascendant, and who preyed upon both. At its close, they threw up their caps, shouted lustily for the Union, and professed to have always been its fast friends. Some of them have managed to obtain allowances of claims for services to the federal government during the war in the deplorable capacity of spies at the very moment they were enjoying the favors of the Confederate authorities. They even moved in respectable society and affect piety; but the finger of scorn is pointed at them, and they can no more escape it than they can find a hiding place from themselves. Congress by its recent votes has put a quietus on the schemes of these harpies, and entitled itself to the thanks of all good men for so doing. It was one of the weak points in Johnson's programme that he took to his embraces the men who betrayed the people among whom they lived, during the war; and while he managed to inaugurate a "policy" which lost him the favor of the North, he failed to receive the sympathy and good will of the South.

A visitor to the Legislature Halls of Mississippi, where the mongrel element predominates, cannot fail to be reminded of the incident related by Addison, that an Egyptian temple and discovered a little monkey enshrined in it as the idol of the place, exclaimed: "What a magnificent palace is here for such a ridiculous inhabitant!"

The money question.—Is the money laid out by young ladies in trailing expense miserably spent?

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The Gibbs-Hewson Embroglio.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the reply of Mr. M. B. Hewson to the charge of Senator Gibbs, that he had approached him with a dishonorable proposition in regard to the State Printing. The reply is published in the Vicksburg Times (Radical) as an "advertisement," but THE CLARION, having published the charge of Gibbs, and having called for the reply of Hewson, deems it but fair to give both sides a gratuitous hearing.

The reply is pointed in its denial of the charge, and as emphatic in its denunciation of its author, as language could well make it, but still it falls short of the public requirement in its failure to explain the object of the interview which was solicited at the "Executive Mansion." Gibbs has given his version of what occurred. What says Hewson? If it related to a matter wholly personal, however great may be the public curiosity, the public has no business with it; but if it related to a public matter, and particularly to legislation affecting the disbursement of the public monies—the people have a right to press the question. As the honor and veracity of one of its members are directly involved, the Senate cannot shirk an investigation.

It seems that we were mistaken in referring to the gentleman who was arranged by Senator Gibbs in connection with the printing matter, as the present Private Secretary of the Governor. Our inference was drawn from the remark of Gibbs that he "had been heretofore known as the Private Secretary," and it was strengthened by the following note published in the Pilot:

Executive DEPARTMENT.
JACKSON, MISS., April 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: May I ask you to call to see me at the Mansion some time to-day—in the forenoon, if possible. I should go up to you but that I am not only pressed by business, but am also not well.

Yours respectfully,
M. B. HEWSON.